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U.S. CONGRESSIONAL BODY VOTES ARMS RESOLUTION

LD232126 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved by an overwhelming majority of votes a resolution calling for a freeze on testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons of the United States and the Soviet Union. The committee passed the resolution despite strong pressure on the part of the Reagan administration, which has taken a line at an unprecedented build-up of U.S. nuclear armaments. Analysts believe that the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the house reflects growing antimilitaristic sentiments in the United States.

NEW U.S. SPACE COMMAND EXTENDS ARMS RACE

LD220606 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: The United States has made another step in putting the arms race into still higher gear and extending it on an even larger scale into outer space. The Pentagon announced the establishment of an entirely new command and the re-organisation of one of the operational commands with a view to consolidating the activity in outer space of the U.S. Air Force. What this will amount to in practice will be efforts to broaden the scope of the militarisation of outer space even further and dovetail U.S. space programs even closer into Washington's strategic designs.

The Pentagon's announcement said that the U.S. Air Force's space command, to be based in Colorado Springs, Colorado, would be set up as early as September 1. The activity of a number of military laboratories operated by the air force would also be re-organised.

The Pentagon also said that it was going to develop various space-based systems as the U.S. Air Force was going into the 21st century. The announced decision is another example of the Pentagon's efforts to place the latest achievements of science and technology at the service of the military.

MILITARY EXPERT QUERIED ON U.S. CW PREPARATIONS

AU231420 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 18 Jun 82 p 5

["Excerpts" of an interview with Maj Gen Anatoliy Kuntsevich, USSR Defense Ministry expert and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by APN military commentator V. Morosov; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] In the United States it is maintained that the USSR regards chemical warfare a possibility for engaging in combat activities with the use of conventional arms. Therefore, it is said, the United States must also have the potential to retaliate with such weapons. What can you say about that:

[Answer] First I want to stress that the Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons. The leader in developing and accumulating chemical weapons is the United States. The Americans, who in 1945 had a monopoly of the relevant available scientific-technical documentation, and leading scientists of the former fascist Germany, immediately pressed ahead with the creation of their own chemical weapons potential. As early as shortly after the end of the war a decision was made to build a plant for producing the agent Sarin in the United States. And within a short time the Americans had accumulated considerable stocks of this chemical agent and the corresponding ammunition for its employment.

At the end of the 1950's the United States added to its armament the VX weapon, strongest agent of the phosphor-organic compounds class. This agent penetrates the human organism not only through the respiratory system but through the skin, and poisons it. One kilogram of VX can kill about 4 million people. With the introduction of this agent into its armament the United States acquired far-reaching possibilities for waging chemical warfare.

But the process of stockpiling C-weapon potential continued. The Americans initiated numerous new developments of chemical agents. Their research projects aim at finding agents which have a negative influence on the psyche and behavior of man. Intensive research work is also being done in the field of toxins of animal or plant origin of the palitoxin and ricin type. All this has only one aim -- to find agents of utmost toxicity against which there is no protection. Each year tens of thousands of such compounds are synthesized. The effects of the agents is tested on animals and -- as has become public -- even on men.

Apart from the development of new chemical agents there are comprehensive development projects to create the means to effectively employ them. At diverse shooting grounds, including ones with arctic and tropical conditions, hundreds of new kinds of ammunition for the most diverse purposes are tested every year. This has resulted in the fact that today the United States has over 100 types of chemical ammunition.

Parallel with the development of new agents and corresponding delivery vehicles enormous strategic stocks of these weapons have been and are being built up. But the United States is not only building up stocks of chemical weapons, it has also employed them extensively in wars directly against people.

The Soviet Union joined the Geneva protocol of 1925 immediately after its adoption, whereas the United States joined it only with a 50-year delay and then with reservations. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States to conclude an agreement on banning chemical weapons. But the United States stopped the negotiations, and, moreover, it is the only country which voted against the adoption of a resolution in the UN General Assembly which appeals to all states to renounce the production of new kinds of chemical weapons and their deployment in countries where at present they are not yet deployed.

In this way the United States reserves for itself the "freedom" to use chemical weapons at its own discretion, just as it does not bind itself by any agreement. In this connection one may recall the declarations of high-ranking American Government representatives who referred to the fact that the United States may use any weapon first for achieving decisive advantages in the war. The Americans tested nuclear arms for the first time under combat conditions in the war against Japan, bacteriological weapons in the Korean war and chemical weapons in the Vietnam war.

[Question] In various Western press organs it was recently alleged that about 25 percent of the ammunition of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states are intended for chemical warfare. Moreover, there are fabrications that during the Druzhba 82 maneuvers the possibilities of employing chemical agents were exercised on the territory of the CSSR with the participation of Soviet troops. What is the aim of such assertions?

[Answer] We say frankly: On the territories of the Warsaw Pact member countries allied with the USSR there are no chemical weapons, produced either by the Soviet Union or by these countries themselves. At same time one must recall that in various NATO states, above all in the FRG, there exist big stocks of chemical agents of the United States. There are such stocks are near Hanau, Mannheim and Fischbach, where about 2,000 tons of chemical agents processed into ammunition are deposited. Negotiations on setting up similar depots in England and Italy are being held.

Concerning the slanderous fabrications that ways of employing chemical agents were exercised in the Druzhba 82 maneuver, this is a downright lie. Such publications have only one aim -- to prepare the public opinion in the countries of Western Europe for the large-scale deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in Europe.

COMPARISON OF MEMO TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 June publishes on page 4 under the heading "Adverting the Mounting Nuclear Threat, Curbing the Arms Race" the USSR memorandum to the UN General Assembly disarmament session. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and found to be identical except for the following:

Page AA 1, PRAVDA omits the first paragraph and begins with: In the present circumstances....

Same page, third paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...positive principle of interstate relations. (changing "aspect" to "principle")

Same page, after paragraph five PRAVDA carries Roman numeral I, before the paragraph beginning: The latest aggravation....

Page AA 2, paragraph three, line four, quotemarks appear in PRAVDA as follows: ...in whatever quantities the "Soviet Armed Forces will have appropriate means to counter such weapons." He stressed that "the Soviet Union would be in a position to give a prompt and effective response to any challenge that may be hurled at it."

Same page, paragraph seven, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...non-implementation of UN decisions .... (changing "U.S." to "UN")

Page AA 3, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA carries the following passage in boldface type: ...THE SOVIET UNION HAS PLEDGED NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

Same page, after paragraph five, PRAVDA carries Roman numeral II before the paragraph beginning: The consolidation of military balance....

Same page, PRAVDA publishes paragraph eight in boldface type: ELABORATION, ADOPTION... DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

Page AA 4, PRAVDA publishes the subheads that are paragraphs three, six and fourteen in boldface type.

Same page, paragraph seven, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.... (inserting "in Geneva")

Page AA 5, the subheads that make up paragraphs two and eight PRAVDA prints in boldface type.

Same page, next to last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...signed the well-known Treaty of Tlaltelulco.... (inserting "well-known")

Same page, after last paragraph, PRAVDA carries Roman numeral III, before paragraph on page AA 6 beginning: Although nuclear weapons....

Page AA 6, paragraph two, line one PRAVDA prints in boldface type: PROHIBITION AND ELIMINATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Same page, PRAVDA publishes the subheads that are paragraphs four and six in boldface type.

Same page, paragraph nine, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...extensive combat patrol areas.... (changing "area" to "areas")

Page AA 7, PRAVDA prints the subheads that make up paragraphs one, six, ten and twelve in boldface type.

Same page, paragraph eleven, from line two through the end reads in PRAVDA: ...ways to solve it. It will obviously be necessary to involve scientists and specialists in examining this problem. (rewording)

FURTHER MATERIALS ON UN SPECIAL SESSION

PRAVDA Dispatch 18 Jun

PM241005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev and T. Kolesnichenko: "Support for Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] New York -- The general debate is continuing at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. L.I. Brezhnev's message and the new Soviet initiatives on the broad spectrum of disarmament are the focus of attention. They have opened up an opportunity to impart an effective nature to the session and have been a new impetus to securing specific real steps on the path of resolving the most important problem of the present day.

"The GDR delegation," Harry Ott, GDR permanent UN representative, said in a talk with Soviet journalists, "is profoundly impressed by the Soviet Union's clear and powerful voice heard from the assembly rostrum.

"I would call L.I. Brezhnev's message and the solemn undertaking it contained from the USSR to renounce first use of nuclear weapons truly historic. After all, this is the first time in history that a nuclear power has unilaterally adopted such commitment. If this example is followed by other powers, the threat of nuclear war will be virtually eliminated. L.I. Brezhnev's message, A.A. Gromyko's speech and the Soviet documents submitted to the session not only express the single opinion and coordinated policy of our socialist community. They also express the hopes and aspirations of all peoples."

Mozambique Foreign Minister J. Alberto Chissano stressed in his speech the importance of the Soviet undertaking on renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

Disarmament committee section chief (D. Bovil) stressed the importance of the fact that the Soviet undertaking was made unilaterally. This, he said, is undoubtedly a display of good will. He also drew attention to the fact that the Soviet Union proposes resuming all talks in the disarmament sphere. Many questions like arms control and the elaboration of a convention banning nuclear weapons, for instance, are now assuming specific form and could be resolved during the talks.

Every new day of the special session's work confirms that the Soviet initiatives are meeting with broad support. This is borne out in speeches by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Nigeria and other countries. The main conclusion of their statements is that the Soviet Union has taken an important positive step. Now it is for the other nuclear powers to follow its example.

The new Soviet initiative is the main political theme in the newspapers here. L.I. Brezhnev's message is printed in full or reported in detail by the U.S. newspapers, including the New York TIMES and the Washington POST. At the same time they publish comments from authoritative public figures assessing positively the Soviet Union's initiatives.

Unfortunately, the official approach of the United States and the other NATO countries looks different. It is reported that the U.S. administration gave a cool reception to the Soviet initiatives. This always happens when there is talk of specific action in the disarmament sphere. At the same time the NATO countries have so far failed to put forward a single proposal which could be put to the credit of the disarmament forum. The speeches by the NATO countries leaders' in the General Assembly plenary session's auditorium have contained what is in fact a stream of lip service to love of peace. But in fact these countries' policy is directly at variance with the objectives they proclaim from the rostrum. Nothing can camouflage the militarist essence of the NATO ruling circles' recent meeting in Bonn. Totally unembarrassed by the fact that a forum on disarmament is underway in New York, Washington is now discussing new long-term military programs.

The bloody wake of military adventures in Lebanon and the South Atlantic extends behind the United States and its allies. You could not fail to remember all this when the U.S. President, who under pressure from the antiwar movement has been obliged to resort to camouflage recently, began his speech from the special session rostrum.

Yet today it is not words but action which is needed, together with progress to practical, real disarmament measures. That is the path opened up by the new Soviet initiative.

Palme Speech

LD240620 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 24 TASS -- Any military concept including the contingency of a "victorious" nuclear war is "dangerous and irresponsible," Olof Palme, chairman of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security which unites prominent politicians and public figures from different countries, has said in his address to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Following a thorough study of the possible consequences of a nuclear conflict, the commission came to the unanimous conclusion that nuclear war is not winnable. It would mean such a catastrophe that the very notion of "victory" in this war is senseless, Palme said. The report prepared by the commission for the special session of the U.N. General Assembly strongly denounces other dangerous "concepts" developed and adopted by the Pentagon.

Palme spoke highly of the role of the mass-scale anti-war movement which has now mounted in the world.

Patriarch's Press Release

LD221246 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 22 TASS -- Following is a full text of a press-release upon arrival in New York, of His Holiness Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia.

During these days the hopeful attention of all people of good will is drawn to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament which is expected to pass resolutions which can effectively help to cleanse the earth from the blight of nuclear weapons. It is caused by the fact that the continued modification and multiplication of nuclear armaments have increased as never before the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear war suicidal for humanity.

We are encouraged by the fact that the movement for peace in many countries has grown into an unprecedented scale. For the thirty-seven post-war years the faithful of the Russian Orthodox Church have been actively involved in peacemaking. They maintain cooperation with members of other Christian churches, with people of other religions and with all people of good will.

A vivid manifestation of this was the world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" which took place in Moscow from May 10 to 14, 1982, at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church. Participating in it were 590 prominent representatives of different religions from 90 countries of the world, including the United States of America. In the spirit of fraternal understanding, the participants in the conference considered the ways and means of strengthening the contribution of religious people to erecting an unsurmountable barrier on the way of nuclear war in order to save the sacred gift of life. Among other documents, our conference adopted an appeal to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. I have come to New York to address the second special session on disarmament on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church and to set forth the position of our conference on the questions which constitute the subject of the discussions at the session.

We note with regret the tension existing now in the relations between the two great powers -- the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Filled with the Christian optimism, however, we hope that the time will come when the tension will be replaced by mutual confidence. We believe that this hope is shared by our Christian brothers and sisters in the United States of America, for we as religious people have a duty to do our utmost to strengthen good relations among people and states.

Stepping for the first time on the American soil, I invoke blessings upon this country and its people.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD241330 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna June 24 TASS -- Today's plenary meeting at the Vienna talks on the mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation. As the spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation told the journalists, he had stressed that the consistent course of the socialist countries for strengthening peace, security and stability had been reiterated anew in the messages of their leaders to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament in the speeches of the leaders of the socialist countries' delegations to that major international forum and in the draft documents on various aspects of disarmament tabled at it. The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is exceptionally important. If the other nuclear powers follow this example, the risk of a nuclear conflict will be actually reduced to naught.

Nowadays, when urgent measures are needed to lessen international tension, the proposal of the socialist countries not to increase the numerical strength of the armed forces during the period of the talks is acquiring great importance, the Czechoslovak delegate continued. Such a moratorium would halt the further build-up of military potentials, ease the burden of military spending and facilitate the establishment of a more favourable atmosphere at the talks and promote greater trust among their participants.

Despite the obvious usefulness of this step, the NATO countries, using various far-fetched pretexts, decline to assume relevant commitments. This belies NATO's obvious intention to have an absolutely free hand in carrying through its so-called rearmament plans, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

The socialist countries not only show restraint by refraining from increasing their armed forces in central Europe but also set a good example by unilaterally reducing their armed forces and armaments, as was the case in 1979-80, when the Soviet Union pulled out of the GDR a large troop contingent.

Lately, the Czechoslovak ambassador said, some "new proposals" which the Western participants are going to table at the Vienna talks have been much touted in the West. Reports on them prompt the conclusion, however, that the Western participants are going to hedge them with preliminary conditions which have so far been a brake on the achievement of initial practical agreements. One can ask the reasonable question: What is the meaning of the probable move of the Western side if it, far from disentangling, tightens even more the artificial knots of unresolved questions of its own making?

PARTY-GOVERNMENT VIEW OF CEMA SESSION GIVEN

PM231605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Council of Ministers have examined the report by the Soviet delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the 36th CEMA Session held in Budapest on 8-10 June 1982.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers rate nighly the results of the CEMA session's work and its decisions. The session reaffirmed the fraternal countries unanimous desire to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community and to develop all-round mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres of the economy, science and technology in the interests of increasing the efficiency of their national economies and improving the working people's well-being.

The program adopted by the session to coordinate the CEMA countries plans for 1986-1990 will fully contribute to the implementation of these tasks. The CEMA countries' decision to supplement the coordination of plans by coordinating economic and scientific-technical policy and to intensify the multilateral approach to the most important cooperation problems is an important one.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers noted the special importance of the general agreements signed during the session on cooperation in the creation, production and utilization of microprocessors and also on developing and organizing specialized production and coproduction of industrial robots. The implementation of these agreements will promote the retooling of the CEMA countries' national economies and the automation of production processes in industry and agriculture and will mean a reduction in manual labor and savings in energy, raw material and semifinished materials.

The session's resolute condemnation of the actions by U.S. imperialist circles and their allies aimed at complicating trade and economic relations with the CEMA countries reflects the fraternal communist and workers parties' consistent line toward strengthening peace and preserving detente and toward developing broad cooperation with all countries which acknowledge the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The session's decisions will contribute to the implementation of the course elaborated by the congresses of the CEMA countries communist and workers parties of further developing cooperation with the developing countries particularly with countries oriented toward a socialist path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers approved the USSR delegation's activity at the 36th CEMA Session and instructed the relevant Soviet organs to elaborate and implement measures on the unconditional fulfillment of the Soviet Union's commitments arising out of the session decisions.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV GREETING TO CARDIOLOGISTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 June carries on page 1 the text of Brezhnev's greetings message to the Ninth International Congress of Cardiologists. Comparison with the TASS English version published on page CC 15 of the 21 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits paragraph one and begins... [Text] To the participants in and guests of the Ninth International Congress of Cardiologists.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the Ninth International Congress of Cardiologists, who have gathered in Moscow to discuss urgent tasks in modern cardiology.

PRAVDA omits the final paragraph and substitutes the following in its place:

I wholeheartedly wish all the congress participants fruitful work, great scientific achievements and successful activity in the sphere of protecting people's health.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Throughout PRAVDA omits quotemarks and editorial references to the message.

ENVOY ADDRESSES UN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMITTEE

LD231746 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna June 23 TASS -- The second session of the preparatory committee for convocation of a U.N. conference to promote international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy is under way here. The conference is planned to be held next year. The session is attended by representatives of about 70 countries, including the delegations of the USSR, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Speaking at the session, the head of the Soviet delegation O.N. Khlestov emphasized that genuine cooperation between states, including in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, is possible only in conditions of peace and termination of the arms race.

Many delegates in their speeches stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives the aim of which is to deliver mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

JAPAN'S 1983 DEFENSE SPENDING PLANS CONDEMNED

PM231159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Military Expenditure Increasing"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jun -- The Japanese Government has begun to compile the draft state budget for fiscal 1982. The press reports that its distinguishing feature will be a marked slowdown in rates of expenditure on virtually all items. An exception will be made only for appropriations for military needs, the development of energy and scientific and technical research. This instills confidence in the Japanese military which, with the support of the Pentagon, is becoming increasingly persistent in seeking a sharp increase in military expenditure. As the newspaper ASAHI writes, the National Defense Agency has decided to seek an 11-percent increase in appropriations for its needs next year. This year they will increase 7.7 percent. It is striking that this decision was taken immediately after the recent statement by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger intimating that Japan must increase its military expenditure by 10 percent annually and cease to limit it to 1 percent of GNP.

In 1982 Japan's military expenditure will total about 2.6 trillion yen. In the past 10 years alone it has more than trebled.

FBI ACTION MEANT TO UNDERMINE JAPANESE FIRMS

LD231318 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Washington June 23 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Justice has accused 18 employees of the Japanese corporations Hitachi and Mitsubishi of industrial espionage, as expressed in the stealing of the secrets of American electronic firms in the territory of the USA. Six employees of these Japanese companies have already been arrested by FBI agents in California state. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of other employees involved, who are now in Japan.

These arrests are the climax of an FBI operation started in November last. During this operation FBI agents posed as employees of the American IBM Corporation and illegally offered representatives of Japanese firms "American industrial secrets" at "a reasonable price." The latter took the bait and paid about 650,000 dollars for the supposed "secret" documents and blueprints of the IBM.

It is believed that with this unseemly operation the U.S. administration hoped to achieve several aims: to undermine the prestige of the Japanese companies which successfully compete with American monopolies even in the U.S. domestic market, and at the same time to show to the public the "superiority" of American technology which is allegedly much-sought by foreign firms. It is also noted that the U.S. authorities are trying hard to impress upon Americans "the need" for sharply enlarging secret services which are, allegedly, "standing guard over the national interests of the USA."

Tokyo June 23 TASS -- The arrest of the Japanese businessmen has cuased a stormy reaction in Japan. R. Sakai, representative of the Japanese trading company Itochu Shioji in Los Angeles, said that the Japanese electronic firms are so strong in the semiconductor field that there is no need for them to spy for penetrating into the American market.

The news agency KYODO TSUSHIN says that industrial espionage has become a usual thing in capitalist countries and that the present FBI operation was prompted by the striving of the USA to prevent Japanese companies from dominating the computer market.

It is speculated in government circles, the news agency says; that the FBI actions were taken to hold back the active penetration of Japanese companies into the American market. At the same time it is feared in Japan that with the Japanese-American trade war sharpening, the incident involving the employees of Hitachi and Mitsubishi may lead to a worsening of Japanese-American relations.

VICTORY GIVES UK 'NEITHER GLORY NOR HONOR'

PM231317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Sober Voices Are Also Heard"]

[Text] A cease-fire agreement has come into force on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Speaking in Parliament, Prime Minister Thatcher praised to the skies the operation by the British Expeditionary Forces which resulted, in her words, in the "restoration of British domination" over the islands. The bourgeois British newspapers, radio and television are in transports of delight.

All this jingoistic ballyhoo is not, however, capable of stifling the sober voices which can also be heard here, their owners drawing attention to the fact that the British people have had to pay dearly for the government's military adventure and that its negative consequences will be felt for a long time to come both in Britain itself and in the international arena. This was mentioned in Parliament the other day by Labor member T. Dalyell, who stated that the "mass slaughter of young Britons, young Argentines and the Falklanders themselves" has not increased respect for Britain in the eyes of world public opinion. The well-known Labor figure A. Benn demanded from the platform of the Palace of Westminister that a "full account be given of what this tragic and unnecessary war has cost the nation."

And that cost is indeed great. According to preliminary figures from the British Defense Ministry, it lost about 240 men killed and several hundred wounded in the South Atlantic. According to the calculations of experts in London, UPI reports, the war cost Britain between 700 million and 1 billion pounds. In Whitehall offices people are talking more and more openly about a forthcoming 5-percent increase in appropriations for military purposes as early as this year, and a special, so-called "Falklands" tax may be imposed to cover these appropriations. The country's democratic circles are voicing justified fears that the militarist sentiments which now prevail in British ruling circles will further complicate the defense of British working people's socioeconomic gains.

Finally, the military operations unleashed by London in the spirit of "gunboat diplomacy" and the accompanying economic sanctions against Argentina have led to a serious deterioration in the political situation and disrupted normal international trade and other forms of economic exchange.

That is why, amid the thunder of victory marches now taking place to the waving of the Whitehall conductor's baton, notes of doubt and uncertainty are beginning to be heard increasingly clearly. The British public and sober-minded circles are beginning to become increasingly clearly aware that the outmoded "gunboat diplomacy" with which the Conservative government is trying to resolve the dispute over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has brought Britain neither glory nor honor. And ultimately it can only complicate the problems -- both domestic and international -- which face the country.

KHMER COALITION 'COMEDY' PRODUCED BY PRC, U.S.

BK231600 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, a declaration was issued on the formation of a so-called coalition government. Our commentator, Comrade Leonid Kritchevskiy, has this to say:

A comedy to muster different reactionary Khmer groups banished from their own country by the Kampuchean people has been in the staging process for a long time. This comedy was invented in Beijing and supported in Washington. It has been repeatedly suspended, however, because the puppets in the same camp kept hacking at each other in their struggle for the posts which exist only on paper. None of the (?factions) in the so-called coalition represent anybody's interests but their bosses' who support, finance and feed them. These include the groups of former Prince Sihanouk, former Prime Minister Son Sann and the gang of hangman Pol Pot.

The Pol Pot gang is led by one of Pol Pot's cronies, Khieu Samphan. As claimed by Western propaganda organs, the Pol Pot group was given the mandate to play the leading role in this so-called coalition. No worse insult can be found, for this very Pol Pot gang is guilty of massacring more than 3 million Kampucheans.

Soviet journalist Leonid Kritchevskiy went on to explain: Not long after the Pol Pot regime was toppled in January 1979, I was lucky to go to Kampuchea and witness the condemnation of the most serious crimes perpetrated by the traitorous clique. Every Kampuchean I met and chatted with during my visit told me almost the same thing, that under the Pol Pot regime it was the darkest night in the history of Kampuchea. Hundreds of reports and dozens of films have been made on the crimes of the Pol Pot gang. These reports and films have been written and shot by persons of different tendencies and opinions. Still, only one conclusion, emerged: The Pol Pot regime was genocidal.

It is widely known that the Pol Pot regime was created by Beijing. It is also widely known that Washington from the first day after the fall of the Pol Pot regime denounced the crimes it had committed. Not long after that, however, the interests of Beijing and Washington were cemented on the basis of their common enmity toward the Kampuchean people. Presently Washington has announced its pleasure with the formation of the Kampuchean coalition and with the Pol Pot hangmen who are participating in this coalition. Is this not sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy of the U.S. administration regarding the human rights question?

By creating the so-called coalition government, the Beijing and U.S. protectors of this coalition want to step up their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to harass the Kampuchean people to prevent them from pursuing the line of building a new life and restoring their economic and cultural foundations. At the same time, they want to reach another goal: to complicate the situation in Southeast Asia by increasing tension between the groups of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Such a policy is hostile to the interests of all countries in Southeast Asia. [Words indistinct] of ASEAN countries. It is more sensible to settle problems through peaceful means by holding negotiations between all states of the region without external interference rather than by trying to revive the political corpse of hangman Pol Pot.

ZHIVKOV GIVES CLOSING SPEECH AT SOFIA CONFERENCE

PM231041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[Unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents dispatch: "For Unity in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun -- The final plenary session of the international theoretical conference "The Cause of Georgi Dimitrov and Our Time" has been addressed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

After noting that the innovatory approach in G. Dimitrov's theoretical and practical activity is a vivid expression of the historical responsibility that characterizes the activity of communists, communist and workers parties and their leaders, the speaker stressed that the main task of our time is the struggle for peace and to prevent nuclear war.

Both Engels and Lenin foresaw that war would become an absurdity once weapons capable of destroying entire armies were created. Such weapons have now been created. A contemporary war will recognize neither borders nor classes. There will be no front and rear, combatants and neutrals, or victors and vanquished in it. Therefore today the issue of all issues is the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. This, in our assessment, is the main strategic task of the countries of real socialism, the international communist and workers movement and all the world's progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces under contemporary conditions.

Preventing the kindling of a world nuclear holocaust -- that is now of decisive significance for the development of the world revolutionary process. The successful building of socialism and communism, the victorious development of national and social revolutions and mankind's progress are inseparably linked with peace.

From the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution to the present day, history incontrovertibly bears out the truth, cogently voiced at this forum, that the communist movement is the most consistent and most resolute force in the struggle for peace, T. Zhivkov went on. This requires that we communists rally our ranks and coordinate our actions.

After describing in detail the various sociopolitical forces taking part in the constantly expanding peace movement, the speaker pointed to the need to prevent a split in the antiwar movement or a blunting of its anti-imperialist thrust. The attempts to equate the United States and the USSR and NATO and the Warsaw Pact must be resolutely swept aside. The antiwar movement must combat not those who are strong but those who use their might for aggression, wars and adventures. Namely imperialism, namely the current U.S. leadership and those in other countries who share its views. The main bastion of the struggle for peace is the Soviet Union. And anyone who really wants to struggle against war must know his adversaries and his allies. The speaker exposed the maneuvers made by imperialist circles with the aim of misleading the world public. They include, in particular, the so-called "zero option" voiced by the U.S. President.

It is clear to everyone that the adventurist U.S. foreign policy is directed primarily against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Having lost their sense of reality, the present U.S. leaders are dreaming of "burying" socialism and taking "revenge" for Great October and the revolutions that have transformed the political map of the world.

From the rostrum of the British Parliament Reagan has announced another "crusade" against socialism. However, the facts show convincingly that American imperialism is essentially already waging a "crusade" on a considerably larger scale -- a campaign not only against socialism, but also against its own allies, the developing countries, the working class, peasants, intelligentsia, women and young people all over the world, a "crusade" against the interests of its own people.

Life incontrovertibly confirms that the problem of peace and war, like any other cardinal problem of our time, cannot be solved without the participation of real socialism. For in the modern world real socialism has not only stridden firmly across vast territories of the globe but has also become the decisive factor in mankind's progress thanks to its historic gains in the economic sphere, to the solution of age-old social problems facing mankind and to the creation of powerful armed forces.

The economic blockade, economic sanctions, embargoes and other steps taken by the developed capitalist states and primarily the United States cannot upset the socialist countries' economy, as Mr Reagan imagines. Let no one have any illusions: The economy of real socialism is capable of surmounting any restrictions, the speaker declared.

The policy of undermining economic, scientific and technical ties between the capitalist and the socialist countries is unrealistic and runs counter to the trends in the development of the world economy. The deepening of the international division of labor and the development of the scientific and technical revolution objectively demand that mutually advantageous cooperation be developed.

Georgi Dimitrov used to emphasize that the Soviet Union's position in contemporary history was determined not by any subjective considerations and sentiments but by objective realities and -- the main point -- by the fact that the USSR was the pioneer and first builder of socialism, possessed exceptionally rich revolutionary experience, played a decisive role in social progress and gave real support to the world's revolutionary and democratic forces.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government constantly confirm their dedication to the cause of peace and take steps, including unilateral steps, to strengthen trust and security in the world. An event of inestimable importance for the peoples' struggle against war took place on the first day of our conference's work. That was the day when L.I. Brezhnev's message to the participants in the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament was published. In it the USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The ball is now in the others' court. We will hope that the United States and the other nuclear powers are going to respond to this noble step by the USSR. However, there is no doubt that the news of the Soviet Union's proposal will meet with a hopeful response in the hearts of millions of people in the world and will lend powerful fresh impetus to the struggle for disarmament.

T. Zhivkov suggested to the conference participants -- representatives of 140 communist, revolutionary democratic and progressive parties and international democratic organizations -- that they address to all peoples and to all the world's peace-loving forces the following appeal: SUPPORT THE USSR'S INITIATIVE AND DEMAND THAT ALL THE OTHER NUCLEAR POWERS FOLLOW ITS EXAMPLE AND RENOUNCE THE FIRST USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WHICH WOULD MEAN THE DE FACTO PROHIBITION OF THEIR USE. [capitalized passage published in boldface type]

The appeal was unanimously approved by the conference participants.

It is tremendous good fortune for mankind, the speaker continued, that there exists the Soviet Union, which is the reliable shield of the socialist community and of world peace thanks to its great political prestige, inexhaustible economic might, rich spiritual life and invincible armed forces. We Bulgarian Communists believe that the Soviet Union has been and remains the banner of the people's great struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and communism.

It is real socialism, and not some other nonexistent socialism, that is developing, improving and ridding itself of shortcomings and thus not only is approaching the ideal but also represents a specific historical materialization of that ideal. It is impermissible to champion an ideal while rejecting or underestimating real steps for the practical implementation of that ideal. It is on this basis that we in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are rallying the working people, solving their problems and traveling Dimitrov's path.

As before, we will not shrink from difficulties and weaknesses. We are working and will continue to work in the consciousness that we have devoted ourselves to a great cause.

We rely on the great Marxist-Leninist teaching in our comprehensive activity and we creatively develop it and apply it in conformity with the country's specific conditions, as Georgi Dimitrov did.

We are profoundly aware of the socialist community countries' historical responsibility not only for the fate of the new social system but also for social progress as a whole and for the fate of mankind. It is for precisely this reason that we are doing and will continue to do everything in our power to promote the unification of all forces in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. Whether some people like it or not, real socialism is the mainstay of peace and social progress.

Those political circles in the West that are trying to disrupt the East-West military balance, opposing detente and the quest for ways to lessen international tension and conducting a policy of confrontation must be resolutely rebuffed. It is particularly important to create a favorable climate, for constant East-West dialogue through the common efforts of all who are interested in peace.

As for our party and state, T. Zhivkov noted, I want to assure you that we will continue to wage a consistent struggle for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The Bulgarian people will always be in the front ranks of antiwar forces.

In conclusion T. Zhivkov said: Were Georgi Dimitrov among us today, he would call with his characteristic persuasiveness and passion for the rallying of the ranks of the international communist and workers movement, the strengthening of cooperation with socialist, national revolutionary and democratic parties and movements, the deepening of links with the masses and the tireless broadening of the front of forces struggling for peace, against war and for social progress.

DIMITROV TRIBUTE BY BCP'S LILOV PUBLISHED

PM221413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "Great Son of the Bulgarian People: On the 100th Anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's Birth"]

[Excerpts] Sofia -- The Bulgarian people and all progressive mankind are currently marking the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth. A great Communist, outstanding Marxist-Leninist and ardent revolutionary, Georgi Dimitrov is one of the most eminent political figures of our age. Leader of the BCP and the Bulgarian people, politician and theorist, fighter and man, he was an outstanding individual who played an exceptional role in Bulgaria's modern history. The life and work of G. Dimitrov earned recognition in all the corners of the planet and set an example to millions of people. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has described him as one of the most eminent theorists of Marxism-Leninism and figures in the international communist movement and a great son of the Bulgarian people.

Georgi Dimitrov was an outstanding theorist and ideologist, original thinker, consistent and creative Marxist-Leninist, closely involved in life and with revolutionary and social practice, a stranger to dogmatism and doctrinairism, implacable toward opportunism and revisionism. The theory and practice of struggle, theory and the revolutionary movement were, for him, inseparable and inconveivable without each other. He was no armchair thinker. He reached new and original theoretical conclusions through concrete historical analysis of actual practice. The elaboration of problems of the people's front, of war and peace, analysis of the nature of fascism, the idea of the people's democracy as a form of the transition from capitalism to socialism in new conditions, the definition of the criteria of proletarian internationalism -- these are just a few of the most important aspects of Georgi Dimitrov's ideological and theoretical legacy, which remain topical to this day.

Georgi Dimitrov was a consistent, principled internationalist in practice. In the conditioning of fascism, raging bourgeois nationalism took on a particularly great scale and became the ideological spearhead in imperialism's struggle against the revolutionary spirit of the people's masses.

Passing off nationalism as patriotism, the bourgeoisie sought to conceal its own selfish class interests. Georgi Dimitrov put forward the thesis of the dialectical connection and dialectical unity of internationalism and patriotism and their complementarity and organic unity in the course of political struggle. "We communists," he noted, "are implacable, principled opponents of bourgeois nationalism in all its forms. But we do not support national nihilism and must never act as if we did. The task of educating the workers and all working people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is a basic task for every communist party. But anyone who thinks that you can trample on the national feelings of the working people's masses is far removed from true Bolshevism and has understood nothing of Lenin's teaching on the nationalities issue." Only really proletarian internationalism, which organically incorporates respect for national interests and national forms of the class struggle, only the unity of the international workers' and communist movement can ensure victory in the working people's revolutionary struggle.

Georgi Dimitrov stressed the fundamental significance of international collaboration and cooperation between the first socialist state and the world working class. The criterion of proletarian internationalism in the modern era, according to Georgi Dimitrov, is precisely attitude to the USSR as the nucleus, citadel and vanguard of the world socialist system. This famous saying was Dimitrov's: Attitude to the Soviet Union has become a "touchstone for the sincerity and honesty of every figure in the workers' movement, every workers' party and working people's organization."

For Georgi Dimitrov, attitude to the Soviet Union was not a question of pragmatic policy but a question of principle. It had its roots in his profound conviction that the real patriot is an internationalist, while the real internationalist is a patriot, and that a communist cannot but be an internationalist, precisely because he is a patriot. Georgi Dimitrov uttered the inspired words that friendship with the Soviet people is as necessary for us as sun and air are for every living being.

The BCP has continued and elevated to new heights the elaboration and implementation of Dimitrov's ideological legacy. On the initiative of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, under our parties' leadership a course of all-round cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union -- a course which is a historic gain for our peoples -- is being successfully implemented.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE ADOPTED

LD231822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was in the Soviet Union 21-23 June on an official friendly visit. A joint Soviet-Bulgarian communique has been adopted on the results of the visit.

It says:

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Grisha Filipov and had a conversation with him which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The head of government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Georgi Dimitrov memorial.

During their stay in the Soviet Union Filipov and those accompanying him acquainted themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction and in the development of the economy, science and technology and with progress in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Talks were held between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Grisha Filipov. They passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, and in a spirit of full mutual understanding. The talks, the communique notes, considered in depth and comprehensively concrete questions concerning Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and the prospects for its development and also discussed topical problems relating to the present international situation.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the successful and dynamic development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all spheres, which are being built up on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Bulgaria and in accordance with the principled courses of the CPSU and the Bulgarian CP for bringing the two countries and the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples closer together. Particular emphasis was placed on the determining role of meetings between Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov in working out the main lines of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and their common stances in international affairs.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria roundly condemn the actions by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies which are aimed at complicating trade and economic relations with CEMA member-countries and come out in favor of developing extensive cooperation with all countries which recognize the principles of equal rights and mutual benefit.

The USSR and th People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to promote in every way the strengthening of the might and cohesion of the socialist community and the unity and all-round cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty states in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

In discussing topical issues in the contemporary international situation the two sides expressed serious concern at the continuing heightening of tension in the world caused by the aggressive actions of the imperialist forces. The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stated that the Bulgarian leadership and the entire Bulgarian people warmly approve and fully support Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. It was stressed that the Soviet Union's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the other proposals contained in the message were a major political act of historical significance and a further vivid manifestation of the peace-loving nature of the USSR's foreign policy.

Confidence was expressed that the talks which had taken place which confirmed the complete unity of views on all issues discussed, will serve to strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

The Soviet-Bulgarian joint communique is being published in full in the press.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIALS AT FILIPOV'S DEPARTURE

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 23 June reports Grisha Filipov's 22 June departure from Moscow. Comparison with the Moscow Domestic Service item entitled "Filipov Departs USSR" published on pages F 12-13 reveals that Moscow Domestic Television Service adds the following paragraph:

The guest was also seen off by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Antonov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials.

CPSU'S PELSHE RECEIVES AWARD FROM BULGARIA

LD182044 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree conferring the title of Laureate of the Dimitrov Prize on Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, for his active socio-political, scholarly and creative work in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

POLISH SEJM GROUP MEETS OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

PM231311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Polish Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] On 15 June a delegation from the Polish Sejm headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa returned to Moscow from a tour of the country. On the same day the guests had a talk with chairmen of the chambers and chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet chamber standing commissions. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Polish Sejm for the consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Their tour of the USSR, S. Gucwa said, had enabled them to see for themselves the truly imposing successes achieved by the Soviet working people, who are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation this year.

Taking part in the talk were A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet of Nationalities; and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A.V. Viktorov, A.M. Kalashnikov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, V.G. Lomonosov and V.M. Mishin.

A luncheon was held on behalf of the chamber chairmen in the guests' honor.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, organized a friendly meeting to mark the delegation's visit to the USSR.

POLISH VIEWS ON MARTIAL LAW, PAPAL VISIT CITED

PM231515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 6

[TASS reports under general heading: "Reports From Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun -- Counterrevolutionary forces in Poland tried not only to unleash a civil war in the country and undermine the foundations of the socialist state but also to provoke an international conflict and disrupt the situation which took shape in Europe after World War II, the PZPR Central Committee journal ZYCIE PARTII [PARTY LIFE] writes.

Hostile forces led by the West's subversive anticommunist centers, the weekly notes, viewed Poland as a sort of springboard for destroying the entire socialist community from within. The designs of the authors of this plan which assigned Poland the role of "detonator" were generated by political schizophrenia, political madness. That is precisely how we should assess these delirious plans whereby Poland, which has bitter historical experience of the past and has lived through the troubles and horrors of the two world wars, could serve as a pretext for unleashing World War III.

That is why the decision to impose martial law in Poland which has been an important factor in preserving peace in Europe, should be viewed in precisely this context. The measures of the Military Council of National Salvation pursue the single goal of leading the country out of the state of anarchy and chaos which existed before December 1931 and ensuring calm in Poland. The martial law in operation in the country, although it has imposed some restrictions on the life of the country and its citizens, has made it possible to achieve a certain stabilization.

Throughout the past 6 months, the journal notes, the party has been introducing new forms of work. It has created the foundations for the restoration of confidence in it. the consolidation of ties with the working class and the restoration of Leninist norms of intraparty life.

The party has found in itself the strength to consolidate its organizational and ideological-political unity, to eliminate factional activity in the PZPR, to purge the party ranks of passive members and of people who violate the rules. The search for ways toward the PZPR's genuine revival and return to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and to closer ties with the working class' daily life all helps to create firm preconditions for the consolidation of the party's leading role in society.

The political maturity of society and of the working class will not allow the plans of the antisocialist forces supported by the West to be realized. At the same time it must be considered that these forces exploiting the difficulties in the people's daily lives have not laid down their arms. The people and the party must be ready to repel the intrigues of hostile forces in the country, ZYCIE PARTII writes in conclusion.

Warsaw, 17 Jun -- PAP has published a statement in connection with church circles' discussion of a possible visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II. The statement stresses that an essential condition for the visit is the reaching of agreement between the Polish Government, the Vatican and the Polish episcopate.

Unilateral steps linked with the visit -- which have not been agreed with the state authorities -- and the Western mass media's sensational reports do not serve the interests of the matter. The visit should promote the consolidation of peace in Europe and on other continents, as stems from the Vatican's numerous statements. It cannot take place without appropriate preparation which means primarily the process of normalization of the situation in Poland.

BODYUL-LED DELEGATION MEETS JARUZELSKI

PM221409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun -- Today W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the Poznan International Fair.

COMPARISON OF POLISH STREET DISORDER REPORTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June publishes on page 6 a TASS report entitled "Situation in Poland." This TASS report has been compared with the TASS English report published in the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page F 1 under the headline "TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Street Disorders" and the following variations have been noted:

In paragraph three, PRAVDA substitutes the word "troublemakers" for "trouble shooters" in the antepenultimate line.

In the penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes the word "rioters" for "trouble shooters" in line one.

U.S. DECISIONS ON GAS PIPELINE CRITICIZED

Schmidt Remarks to Bundestag

LD240910 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn June 24 TASS -- Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, addressing the Bundestag today, criticized the "trade war" against the Soviet Union that the U.S. administration is trying to revitalize. He voiced his "worry and regret" over Ronald Reagan's recent decisions aimed at frustrating the mutually beneficial "gas for pipes" agreement between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. Just like our European partners, we will honour the concluded agreement, Helmut Schmidt stressed.

Mauroy Address

LD240554 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Paris June 24 TASS -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said, addressing the deputies of the French National Assembly on the evening on Wednesday, that the stand taken by the USA on a certain number of problems recently cannot but be a source of concern. In his words among these problems is the decision of U.S. President Reagan on new sanctions in connection with the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, and a number of other measures of the USA adversely affecting the state of the economy of the West European countries. All these elements, Pierre Mauroy stressed, do not correspond, in our view, to the guidelines outlined at the meeting in Versailles, and require from France and the other countries of the community a sharp reaction.

French Government Spokesman

LD221936 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris June 22 TASS -- A spokesman for France's External Relations Ministry today called in question the legal validity of the U.S. administration's decision to ban the supply of equipment manufactured in West European countries on U.S. licenses for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline project. Irrespective of the political problems which the move might entail, the spokesman said, there were no grounds to consider that decision indisputable from the legal point of view.

In France the U.S. move can affect the French company Alstom-Atlantique which is to manufacture turbines for pumping stations under a contract with Soviet foreign trade organisations.

EEC Statement

LD222134 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels June 22 TASS -- Foreign Ministers of EEC member-countries have published a statement in Luxembourg. The statement describes as unacceptable to Western Europe the decision of the U.S. President banning the use of components manufactured in West European countries on American licenses in the equipment exported to the Soviet Union. The statement says that the move made without any consultations with the EEC spreads U.S. laws to other countries in a clear contravention of the principles of international law.

The statement says further that Washington's step will hardly be recognized as valid by EEC courts of arbitration. The ministers referred to the decisions passed by the recent summit meeting in Versailles, where all the summiteers signed the declaration declaring support for the principles of free trade.

Etienne Davignon, vice-president of the EEC Commission for Industry, said that 'the Ten' were prepared to take international legal steps if needed.

He said that the United States had set a fearful precedent which introduced a new element of extreme uncertainty into the investment policy and industrial development in the future. He said that all of the contracts signed by West European companies wouldn't be worth the paper they were written on if subsidiary companies bound by contracts would come under restrictive measures on the part of their head companies and added that the EEC countries had entered a period of an extreme aggravation of political and economic tensions with Washington.

Commentary on Dissention

LD232332 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] At their meeting in Luxembourg on Tuesday, the EEC foreign ministers qualified as a violation of international law the U.S. decision to broaden the embargo on supplies of material for the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. European countries interested in supplies of Soviet gas have already condemned Washington's efforts to torpedo this contract of the century and now they are considering the action from a juridical point of view. The broadening of the U.S. embargo on exports to the USSR of equipment by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations, as well as by foreign companies manufacturing oil and gas extraction equipment under U.S. licences, has been labelled in Luxembourg as a violation of international law. This decision, the ministers said, is unacceptable for the EEC. The politicians and businessmen of the various countries of the community are also critical of Washington. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has rejected the U.S. administration's efforts to cut down on economic relations with the socialist countries.

One must add that this pipeline which is so displeasing to Washington is only one of six big installations which will be built in the USSR before the end of 1985. The greater part of all this will be made up with pipes of Soviet manufacture and equipped with Soviet materials. Last year this kind of equipment was used to install 12,000 kilometers of pipelines. One must remember that the USSR is the world's largest manufacturer of pipeline tubes. It also makes powerful pipe-laying machines and has created a large capacity automated complex. Japan and the United States have bought licences for this.

So, if Washington reckons on causing harm to someone by attacking East-West trade, then it is the countries of West Europe who might well be the first victims. Their negative reaction to pressure from Washington show they are perfectly aware of this.

AUSTRIAN ENERGY OFFICIAL CITED ON USSR TIES

PM171503 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 8 June carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Vienna dispatch entitled "Long-Term Joint Solutions" by O. Nikiforov. Against a backdrop of rising electricity prices in Austria, the article cites the views of the director general of Austria's state-owned power company, who outlines areas of cooperation between Austria and the USSR interests of Austria, Austrian business and Europe.

W. BERLIN GROUPS TRAIN FOR BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM231221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "ADN Report"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun -- Within the past few days GDR security organs have uncovered and prevented a series of serious provocations directed against the GDR by criminal and terrorist organizations in West Berlin, and ADN report issued here today states. Statements taken from detainees and other evidence confirm that, despite the GDR's wish to maintain good-neighborly relations, circles in West Berlin hostile to detente have been inspiring, planning and committing provocative acts against the GDR.

Working in close collaboration, the ringleaders of the "International League of Human Rights," the Turkish neofascist terrorist organization, the "Gray Wolves," the criminal gang which calls itself the "Workers Association of 13 August," the militant "Steel Helmet" grouping in West Berlin, and the Springer newspaper concern are constantly staging serious provocations along the GDR state border and using them to wage an all-out slander campaign against the republic.

Armed provocateurs and terrorists known to the competent organs in West Berlin are able to undergo pertinent training in the city without hindrance. Using large cash handouts from the Springer newspaper concern, abusing the opportunities available for entering the GDR, and violating the transit agreement between the FRG and West Berlin, they carry out subversive operations.

This fact is further evidence that the relevant organs in West Berlin are conniving at such activities directed against detente and do not fully appreciate their responsibility for maintaining security and order on the GDR state border, the report stresses.

U.S., NATO AIM TO DELAY CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

NC232110 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The UN Security Council has extended for another 6 months the mandate of the UN peacekeeping forces in Cyprus. At the same time, the Security Council has confirmed its support for the 10-point agreement signed between Spiros Kiprianou and Rauf Denktas on the basis of which the inter-Cypriot talks resumed 3 years ago.

Our commentator writes: We would like to remind our listeners that the intercommunal talks were resumed on 15 June 1979 and have been going on since then. Both parties admit that this is the sure way for a political settlement of the situation on the island. Nevertheless, 3 years have already elapsed with no progress in the inter-Cypriot dialogue. The lack of positive results toward a solution of the internal problems between the two communities causes concern not only to the democratic circles of Cyprus but to Cyprus' friends abroad, including the Soviet Union. It is obvious that the state of suspense in the Cypriot crisis has negative repercussions on the internal political situation of the island, a fact that creates additional difficulties for the fashioning of a mutually acceptable agreement.

As the representatives at the talks have confessed, during the long period of search for a settlement, many crystal clear problems have at times been complicated by various terms, reservations and contradictory interpretations. These problems have been exacerbated during the course of the controversal discussions. To overcome all these obstacles to the talks, a climate of trust must be created, and both parties must show a constructive manner of confronting them with the aim of safeguarding a united, independent and territorially integral Cypriot state. Today, this is certainly a difficult duty, but it can be fulfilled. The Cypriots themselves can and must solve this problem without allowing uninvited counselors from abroad to interfere in their internal affairs.

According to the Cypriot press, the number of these counselors is increasing from one year to the next. The tone is set here by the United States and its West European allies within NATO, whose primary target is to delay as long as possible the process for a Cyprus settlement or nail down this process in general. They are doing all this in order to compel the Cypriots to ask for their mediation. This offers the imperialist circles the possibility of removing the Cyprus issue from the UN framework and of imposing on Nicosia a solution that would be in their interest. As is known, this solution aims at converting the island into a military-strategic springboard of the United States and NATO at the crossroads of the three continents.

However, such a state of affairs is not in the interests of the Cypriot inhabitants themselves, who are resolutely struggling for the complete demilitarization of Cyprus. The peaceful aims of the Cypriot people have found their expression in a special resolution of the Cypriot House of Representatives that was unanimously passed 3 years ago, on 22 July 1979.

The present developments in Lebanon, our correspondent continues, and the escalation of U.S. military activity which followed in Cyprus and around it, make this resolution of particular interest at the moment. More and more Cypriots are convinced that their peaceful future is seriously threatened by the hegemonic policy of Washington, which is trying to mislead the Cypriots into making warlike preparations, which constantly threaten peace.

The Soviet Union supports the Cypriot people's lawful demands for the island's demilitarization -- a fact that will also play a positive role in the settlement of the situation in Cyprus. The Soviet Union calls on other countries to make a positive contribution to the earliest and full implementation of the UN resolutions on Cyprus. These resolutions provide for the preservation of Cyprus as an independent, sovereign, territorially integral and nonaligned state, our commentator concludes.

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGY SALE TO AUSTRIA -- An agreement on the sale of technology for repairing of hot convertors, devised by Soviet metallurgical scientists, has been signed in Vienna between Voest-Alpine, one of Austria's leading nationalized enterprises, and the foreign trade association Litsenzintorg. This progressive method, which has been widely introduced at Soviet metallurgical works, makes it possible to repair the refractory lining of convertors with virtually no halt to production and, at the same time, sharply increase labor productivity of the steel industry. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

DANISH COOPERATION TALKS -- Copenhagen, 12 Jun (TASS) -- A meeting has ended here of the standing working group on economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Denmark. Over a period of 4 days representatives of a number of Soviet foreign trade associations, of the Foreign Ministry and business circles discussed the state of and prospects for the development of business links between the two countries. They also discussed specific steps to implement the long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation adopted in 1978 in Moscow. An appropriate protocol was signed on the results of the work. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0733 GMT 12 Jun 82 LD]

FINNISH COOPERATION PROGRAM -- Tallinn June 23 TASS -- The 26th session of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation ended its work here today. The sides discussed the fulfillment of the Soviet-Finnish program on the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for the period ending in 1990. The sides stated that in 1981 the volume of bilateral trade had topped five billion roubles. This year trade had already reached a high level which was sure to create favorable conditions for the realisation of the agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and Finland for 1981-1985. Finnish companies are taking part in building industrial and other facilities in the Soviet Union. The first stage of the Kostomuksha mining and dressing complex in Karelia and the Druzhba Hotel in Vyborg will be commissioned in 1982. The sides noted an increase in reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment and further deepening of cooperation in power engineering, the chemical industry, science and technology. [Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Jun 82 LD]

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD231714 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Simferopol June 23 TASS -- King Husayn ibn Talal and Queen Nur of Jordan arrived in the Soviet Union today for a familiarisation visit and a holiday.

At the airport the royal pair was greated by vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Peoples Deputies of the Crimean region, Yurity Bakhtin; ambassador of the Soviet Union to Jordan, Rafik Nishanov; and other officials. Hani Khasawinah, ambassador of Jordan to the Soviet Union, was among the welcoming party.

From Simferopol the king and queen of Jordan headed for the southern coast of the Crimea.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA MEETS 'ARAFAT, JUNBLATT

LD231240 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 23 TASS -- Isidoro Malmierca, the foreign minister of Cuba, who arrived here on Tuesday, had a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. As the news agency WAFA reports, the Palestinian leader and the Cuban representative discussed a wide range of questions concerning Israel's war waged with U.S. all-round support against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the development of the situation in the Middle East and in the international arena. [sentence as received]

The news agency further reports that Isidoro Malmierca handed Yasir 'Arafat a message from Fidel Castro. In this message the Cuban leader describes as extremely dangerous the situation created in Lebanon by Israel's aggression.

For his part, Yasir 'Arafat forwarded a personal message to Fidel Castro. The news agency describes the message as "very important".

Isidoro Malmierca also held talks with a joint delegation of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon consisting of Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of these forces; George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; Muhsin Ibrahim, general secretary of the Communist Action Organization; and Samir Sabbag, one of the leaders of Murabitun, a movement of independent Nassirists.

Y. 'Arafat and the leader of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon thanked Fidel Castro for his resolute condemnation of Israel's aggression.

U.S.-ISRAELI COOPERATION IN LEBANON NOTED

LD231908 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut June 23 TASS -- Suffering heavy losses, Israel announced a new "cease-fire" yesterday. However, as is known, the aggressor earlier used every such "cease-fire" for consolidating its positions on the occupied territory, bringing up reserves and staging fresh bandit operations. That is precisely what happened this time too. Today fierce fighting broke out in Al-Biqa' where Israelis launched an offensive to the east of Lake Karun following artillery preparation and air strikes at Syrian troops. The Syrian troops repulsed the enemy attacks, inflicting losses in manpower and material on the aggressor.

Local political and military analysts link Israel's stepped-up combat operations in Lebanon with the completion of the visit to the United States and the return to Jerusalem of Prime Minister Begin of Israel, who spoke of a complete coincidence of viewpoints of the Israeli and U.S. leadership on the current developments in Lebanon. It is supposed that Begin won Washington's consent for an assault on and capture of western Beirut by Israeli troops and for their advance to the northern regions of Lebanon.

The U.S.-Israeli meeting took place against the background of resumed air and artillery bombardment of the Lebanese capital by Israeli troops, despite the fact that some time ago the U.S. administration had pretended that Israel should stop the bombardment of that densely-populated city prior to the meeting between Reagan and Begin.

The positions of the United States and Israel, it follows from Haig's remarks, fully coincide, in that one condition for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon should be the establishment of a "buffer zone" in the south of that country. Begin and Reagan "reached understanding" to this effect. The zone is to be controlled by the so-called "peace-keeping" force in which U.S. troops are to play a prominent part. In any case the matter at hand is not the United Nations force. Begin bluntly raised this question with Reagan, and it follows from U.S. press commentaries that the United States shares this point of view.

Israel hopes to install such a government in Lebanon which would agree to hold talks on the entire range of Israeli-Lebanese relations wtih a view to concluding a treaty in the Camp David deal mold. The United States and Israel press for broadening the sphere of the Camp David process and drawing new countries into it. Another topic was the issue of the time and scope of the withdrawal of other foreign troops from Lebanon. Judging by Haig's remarks, Americans would like to make this issue an object of political manoeuvring.

In Haig's words, the U.S. side has not even raised the question of U.S. military deliveries to Israel, let alone the cessation of these deliveries or the introduction of some sanctions against Israel.

EGYPTIAN POLICY FOUND TO AID ISRAEL

LD240752 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 24 Jun 82

["Strange Position" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes: The Egyptian press published a number of reports which present the Soviet Union's position vis-a-vis the Israeli-U.S. aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in a clearly unfriendly, distorted way. Thus, the newspaper AL-AHRAM equating the USSR and the United States, contended that developments in the Middle East "worry the USSR only because they affect its interests."

There is no need saying that the USSR never had and does not have any selfish interests in the Middle East and that its position with regard to the problems of the Arabs and their struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialism and their efforts to enhance national independence and restore flouted rights has invariably met with understanding among the Arab nations.

Soviet assistance, unlike many idle public statements, has invariably been of a real nature, finding expression in actual deeds. This is borne out, in particular, also by the messages of gratitude which were sent to Soviet leaders recently by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. This position of the USSR is a long-term and principled one, and it is precisely this position that has been reflected in the Soviet Government's statement and the strong warning to Israeli aggressors.

On the other hand, they cannot but see in many Arab countries the obvious fact that responsibility for the tragic events in Lebanon in a large measure rests with Egypt that has opted for the disgraceful path of Camp David. As-Sadat, who threw the door wide open to U.S. imperialism longing to get into the Middle East, undoubtedly contributed to the implementation of the aggressive designs of Israel, the "strategic ally" of the United States.

By entering the Camp David collusion, as-Sadat not only betrayed the interests of other Arabs, he betrayed the interests of his own people and caused a wide split in the Arab world by his policy.

The unity of Arab nations could have become an important element in repelling Israeli aggression. Regrettably, this unity was broken by the Camp David deal and Egypt, leading Arab country, was the first to be dislodged from the confrontation front. This was done under As-Sadat. Now, Israel is trying to consolidate this situation in order to beat the Arabs one at a time.

Political analysts note that the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars prompted quick and coordination reaction from Arab countries, which was demonstrated by the vigorous decisions of the summit meetings in Khartoum and Algiers. But they also voice surprise that the current barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and genocide against Palestinians have in actual fact failed to lead to immediate and joint Arab actions and are being perpetrated against the backdrop of indifference and passivity on the part of a number of Arab states.

SOVIET MUSLIMS ISSUE STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD232306 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- The Muslims of the Soviet Union express deep indignation over the outrages of the Israeli military in Lebanon and confirm that they fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. This is said in a statement circulated here. It was issued by the chairmen of the four boards of Muslims residing in the USSR.

"Over 30 thousand peaceful people were killed or wounded as a result of the outright brigandage and barbarity of the Israeli aggressors. The ancient Lebanese towns of Tyre, Sayda were razed to the ground. The western districts of Beirut, where the Muslim population is concentrated, are being methodically destroyed", the statement says.

"This is veritable premeditated genocide."

"Facts show that the Israeli aggressor is trying to drown in blood the Palestine resistance movement, to crush its real strength, to intimidate the Arab peoples and impose on them imperialist-Zionist diktat. Lebanon's destiny as a united and independent state is threatened. The Israeli aggression is the result of the implementation of strategic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington".

The statement of the religious leaders says further: "We demand that the Israeli military and its U.S. patrons stop horrible bloodshed in Lebanon. We make a call to the entire Islamic world to take effective measures to protect Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to compel Israel, the aggressor, respect the fundamental norms of the international law".

ANTI-SOVIETISM IN IRANIAN PRESS ATTACKED

NC231336 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "To Whom Are the Slanderers of ETTELA'AT and SOBH-E AZADEGAN Offering Their Superfluous Services?"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli aggressor is continuing his war in Lebanon. Hegemonistic Israel is using modern weapons placed at its disposal by the Pentagon to annihilate the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

While all the world's nations -- the absolute majority of UN members -- very categorically condemn the aggressor, Washington is using various means to encourage this aggressor to continue his crimes.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, speaking at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, said that if Washington had moved even a finger to stop these activities, Tel Aviv would not have dared to turn hostile against the United States of America.

U.S. imperialism has equipped the Israeli forces with the most modern weapons to carry out massacres and subversion and is trying its best to hide their crimes and to justify their terrorist activities. The United States is actually fighting the nations of the Near and Middle East with Israel's hand.

Material published in the newspapers ETTELA'AT and SOBH-E AZADEGAN of Tehran have tried to fling mud at the Soviet Union's Near East policy and to attribute to the Soviet Union an imaginary transaction with the United States whose alleged price is the massacre of the Lebanese Muslims. This is nothing but cacophony and hostile deception. Spreading this kind of poison is nothing new for ETTELA'AT. Four years ago this newspaper regularly published imaginary anti-Soviet fabrications. As you know, during the imperial regime this newspaper for decades aimed a variety of calumnies at the Palestinian Resistance Movement and at the Soviet Union, which always defended this movement. The tongue and pen of this newspaper's writers in praising, eulogizing and justifying Iran's participation in the aggressive imperialist CENTO pact, in praising Israel and in attacking and vilifying the Nonaligned Movement did not tire. However, the Iranian nation declared its decision on this policy, overthrew the monarchy and threw out of the country the U.S. imperialists and Israeli spies. But as can be understood from the wholly calumnious and slanderous materials appearing in ETTELA'AT and SOBH-E AZADEGAN, the inauspiciousness inherited from the past continues to be apparent. At any rate, the recent efforts by these newspapers and their mentors and patrons to calumniate the Soviet Union and the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, who are supported by the Soviet Union, actually exonerate the United States and its puppet, Israel, and are flagrantly contrary to the policy of struggling against imperialism and Zionism, which the Islamic Republic of Iran, within the ranks of the nonaligned nations, has declared.

Everyone knows that Washington and Tel Aviv are continuing their aggression in Lebanon and that they have attached their hopes to discord and dispersion among the Near and Middle East nations and to their separation from the other anti-imperialist forces. The New York TIMES, the mouthpiece of the U.S. Zionists, was recently very pleased to state that as a result of the Camp David agreement and the sparking of the flame of the Iran-Iraq war, never since the establishment of the Israeli Government have the Near and Middle East countries been as dispersed as they are today. This newspaper called for further discord and dispersion among these nations, and especially pointed out the need to isolate the Islamic countries from the anti-imperialist forces and, above all, from the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist bloc.

Whether the writers of ETTELA'AT and SOBH-E AZADEGAN understand it or not, by calumniating against Soviet policy in the Near and Middle East and the support extended by the Soviet Union to the Palestinian people and to other victims of U.S. and Israeli aggressions, they are pouring oil on the fire of the same Zionist and imperialist quarters which the New York TIMES is serving.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO FRELIMO'S MACHEL

LD241158 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of Mozambican independence and the 20th anniversary of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

"In the difficult conditions of the "frontline" situation, the telegram says, in particular, the Mozambique people led by the Frelimo party are struggling perseveringly to develop and strengthen foundations of socialist society in their country. The People's Republic of Mozambique is also making an effective contribution to repelling the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism in Africa and to strengthening international security and world peace.

The Soviet leaders expressed the confidence that relations between the USSR and Mozambique and between the CPSU and Frelimo will develop and grow stronger on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the name of the triumph of the ideals of peace, national liberation and socialism.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUINEA-BISSAU

PM171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Returning Home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu.N. Kuchepatov, second secretary of the Arkhangelskiy CPSU Obkom, which visited the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde has returned to Moscow.

GEN RIOS MONTT ROLE IN U.S. DESIGNS ASSESSED

PY232300 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The chieftan of the Guatemalan military junta, Rios Montt, has appointed himself president of the country. This and other pseudodemocratic steps taken by this individual are calculated to consolidate his antipopular and pro-Yankee government. He may have done so on orders from the United States so that Washington might have an excuse to increase military assistance to its frontman.

According to the U.S. scheme, Guatemala has an important role in Central America. The Pentagon and CIA intend to form an iron triangle in the area as the Washington [word indistinct] refer to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to use them to counterbalance the leftist movements in the [word indistinct].

A key figure in this design is the Guatemalan Gen Efrain Rios Montt, who participated in another coup masterminded by the CIA. The general said that he believes in democracy. [Words indistinct] it is not very difficult to decipher the puzzle. The United States wants to hitch Guatemala to the so-called Central American democratic alliance which was created early this year and which is directed against Nicaragua and Panama. Rios Montt, in the [word indistinct] of Washington, had to be cast as a democrat. This particularly suits the Washington officials given the fact that Rios Montt became famous in the 1960's as a exploiter of Indians. In his campaign to reach the rank of general, Rios Montt had no compassion for Indian families. Today, displaying his somber rhetorics, this creature of the Pentagon is going all out to increase the number of homicides. He considers 40 corpses per day are a small number.

The incorporation of the Guatemalan Army into the previously mentioned alliance will offer new possibilities for hired assassins and for the creation of a Central American gendarmerie under the direction of the Pentagon. This force can then be launched against Nicaragua, Panama and the Salvadoran insurgents. The rise of Rios Montt should help Reagan and Haig overcome the U.S. Congress's opposition to providing military assistance to the bloodthirsty regimes of the Western Hemisphere. Ronald Reagan has already requested $250,000 [as heard] for training the Guatemalan military. What's more, Washington also intends to use the joint armies of the dictatorships against the Guatemalan people.

Since 1954 when a reactionary coup was staged in Guatemala, Washington's servants have managed to kill more than 100,000 people with no regard for their age or sex. General Montt is enthusiastically determined to continue this murderous campaign. When he makes statements about the creation of [words indistinct] peasant unions or cooperatives in order to confront the insurgents, he is really talking about forming fortress towns just like those which the Yankee invaders built in Vietnam. General Rios Montt is also determined to make such concentration camps more effective among the Indians. Thus, Washington may have another possibility: to concentrate forces on Mexico's southern border in order to blackmail that country, which follows an independent foreign policy.

These are some aspects of the Reagan designs on the Central American democratic community, and for the iron triangle as well as General Rios Montt who arrogated the Guatemalan presidency.

KISELEV DELEGATION MEETS BRAZILIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD231028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The official friendly visit to Brazil by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, is continuing. During its conversation with Brazilian Vice President Chaves, questions of bilateral relations and some topical international problems were discussed. The Soviet parliamentary delegation is touring the country.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CP PLENUM IN ALMA-ATA

LD231606 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A plenum of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Alma-Ata today. Tasks of the republic party organizations arising from thedecisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to it were discussed. Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech.

The decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, he said, were a model of a strict and scientific approach to the implementation of the economic tasks facing the country and each republic at a new stage of the development of a society of mature socialism, which is confidently proceeding along the highway set down by the party's 26th congress.

Following the March 1965 Central Committee plenum, the production of gross agricultural output has been growing confidently in Kazakhstan, Comrade Kunayev noted. At the present moment its annual figure is R9 billion. During that time, average annual grain purchases have doubled, and 1 million poods of grain have become the norm in Kazakhstan. Rice production has increased more than eightfold; it has attained 607,000 tons. Production of cotton, sugar beets potatoes, vegetables, fruit and viticultures has grown.

All types of cattle and poultry have increased in number and productivity. Profound changes have taken place in living and working conditions in the countryside.

The rapporteur set out in detail specific tasks of the Food Program up to 1990 and noted in particular the fact that now, when the plenum's decisions have been approved by the party and the people, it is important to put them into practice with a high sense of principle, to enhance the responsibility of all employees, and to tackle in determined fashion any manifestations of mismanagement.

During the year of the glorous 60th anniversary of the USSR, Comrade Kunayev noted, many labor collectives in the republic are adopting new, higher pledges to implement ahead of schedule the plan for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

In conclusion Comrade Kunayev, on behalf of the participants in the plenum, the Communists and all the working people of Kazakhstan assured the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the people of Kazakhstan would do everything in order to implement unconditionally the decision of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and would make a sizable contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program.

ANDROPOV, OTHERS RECEIVE KIEV MEDALS

LD241144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Today in the Kremlin medals "In Commemoration of the 1,500th Anniversary of Kiev" were presented to CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko; to CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Members Comrades Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev; to CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov; and to Comrade Sizov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission chairman.

Comrade Zgurskiy, chairman of the Kiev Gorispolkom, who presented the medals, wished the awarded good health and new successes in their noble activities for the benefit of our socialist homeland.

Speaking on behalf of those awarded, Comrade Andropov cordially thanked the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and the Kiev Gorkom and Gorispolkom for this memorable award.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI SEMINAR

LD231744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A republican seminar conference of ideological workers opened in Tbilisi today to discuss the further improvement of the internationalist education of working people in light of the CPSU Central Committee decisions on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. A report on preparations for the jubilee of the Soviet state is being delivered by party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol officials, leaders of ministries and departments and scientific and cultural figures. [sentence as heard]

Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the seminar.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT AKTIV MEETING

GF231532 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Tashkent's workers are capable of implementing the USSR Food Program. This was declared by participants of the city party aktiv meeting held yesterday. The results of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and tasks of the workers of the Uzbek capital emerging from the speech delivered by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the USSR 1982-1990 Food Program, measures for realizing it, and the decisions of the sixth plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee were discussed during the meeting.

Tashkent Gorkom First Secretary Umarov addressed the meeting. It was noted in the speeches and reports that a great deal of work remains to be done by the republic's workers in fulfilling the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Tashkent Obkom First Secretary Musakhanov attended the meeting. The meeting adopted concrete measures aimed at raising Tashkent's contribution to realizing the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, Brezhnev's instructions and the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

TURKMEN MINISTER AT KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING

GF231258 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen Kolkhoz Council was held in Ashkhabad today. The results of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the republic's kolkhoz council emerging from the decisions of the plenum and the report presented at it by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were discussed.

Kurbanov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Kolkhoz Council and minister of agriculture, presented a report. The workers of Turkmenistan, like all the Soviet people, enthusiastically welcomed the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and [word indistinct] the 1982-1990 Food Program.

This historic and important document obliges the republic to allot more land for cultivation of cotton, especially fine-fiber cotton, to greatly improve the delivery of products to the industrial sector of the country, food crops, [word indistinct], grapes and lemons, and to increase production of vegetables, meat, milk and other products. The kolkhozes have an important role to play in fulfilling the Food Program. Agrarian production should be [word indistinct] compositely with due regard to improving the social and living conditions of farmers. [passage indistinct]

Comprehensive resolutions were adopted on questions discussed. The Turkmen SSR Kolkhoz Council also discussed the situation of using agricultural technology and [word indistinct] materials of Ashkhabad Oblast's kolkhozes and measures for realizing this work, measures for strengthening the fodder base for livestock breeding, the rational use of fodder by the republic's kolkhozes, the situation in regard to auditing work and conservation of socialist properties in kolkhozes and measures to strengthen control in this regard. A number of resolutions of the Turkmen Kolkhoz Council Presidium were approved.

Comrade Karryyev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Mishchenko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, participated in the meeting.

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

WA221030 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 8 June publishes a 50-word decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of V. K. Mikhaylov as Deputy Minister of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. The decree was signed in Tashkent on 7 June. On page two of the same paper there is a 25-word announcement that the Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Vasiliy Pavlovich Yesin from his responsibilities as deputy minister of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers "in connection with his transfer to other work."

BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION -- A commission of the Presidium of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers on questions of the agro-industrial complex has been formed. The chairman of the commission is (Dornakaychus), deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Jun 82 LD]

UZBEK DEPUTIES ELECTIONS -- Elections for local people's deputies councils and people's courts in the Uzbek SSR and other Soviet republics began today. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 20 Jun 82 GF]

USSR MINISTER ON POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

PM231559 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24, Jun 82 signed to press 7 Jun 82 p 2

[Interview with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification: "The Soviet Power Industry in the Current 5-Year Period"]

[Text] [Question] As the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum pointed out, the Food Program, in the economic and in the political plane, is the central problem of the current decade. What part, Petr Stepanovich, are power industry workers playing in the solution of tasks relating to the development of the agro-industrial complex?

[Answer] The Food Program envisages raising the allocation of electricity to the rural economy to 210-235 billion kilowatt-hours in 1990. This means that electricity consumption by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises will increase by 106-131 billion kilowatt-hours over the 10 years or by more than 100 percent compared with 1980.

The amount of power available to labor in kolkhozes and sovkhozes is constantly increasing, as are demands on rural electricity network reliability. For that reason, last year alone more than 700 of the 35-110 kilovolt agricultural substations were given a reserve power supply. Around 20,000 of the 6-10 kilovolt substations got new transformers to replace overloaded equipment. More than 3,000 km of 10-kilovolt lines were sectionalized and supplied with automatic equipment. We will implement similar measures more intensively in the future.

But there are still interruptions in electricity supply to the countryside. There are fewer in power systems where services for rural consumers are better organized. I am referring to the Moscow, Leningrad, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Belorussian and Latvian power grids. There is a pressing need to arm workers in other power systems with their experience and to ensure rational consumption of the increasing power supplies available to agriculture.

[Question] Please tell us about the prospects not only for rural energy supplies but also for reliable power supplies for the country as a whole.

[Answer] Our country's economic development is based entirely on its own fuel and energy resources. The Soviet Union has become the world's number one fuel producer and number two generator of electricity. All types of natural resources -- oil, coal, gas, river power and, in recent decades, nuclear energy -- have equal parts to play in our fuel-energy balance. They will continue to be used in the future.

Under the 5-year plan, power generation will increase by 260 billion kilowatt-hours in 1985 compared with 1980. It is very important to make more economical use of what we have. I will give you a figure: A mere 1-percent saving in electricity countrywide constitutes around 13 billion kilowatt-hours per annum. This is what the GES named for the 22d CPSU Congress, the biggest of the Volga, generates in a year.

One of the main indicators of the country's level of electrification is per capita power consumption. In 1975 it was 4,081 kilowatt-hours. Last year it rose to 5,000 kilowatt-hours. This trend will persist in years to come.

[Question] In what way will the structure of power generation change in the 11th 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] The implementation of the new energy program determined by the 26th party congress envisages qualitative changes in the structure of the country's fuel-energy balance.

Oil -- a most valuable chemical raw material -- will be gradually removed from the main spheres of power generation. "Oil's role as fuel must be curtailed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "and it must be replaced by gas and coal. Nuclear energy, including fast-breeder reactors, must be developed more quickly."

The new stage in rearming the sector and improving it to a qualitatively new level is characterized primarily by the accelerated development of nuclear power. During the 5-year period it is planned to nearly treble power generation at AES's, and reactor capacities of over 20 million kilowatts are to be commissioned for that purpose.

The cost of electricity generated from nuclear fule already compares with the same indicators at thermal power stations. A contributory factor here is the supply of large unit-output equipment for existing AES's and stations under construction. Power units of 1-1.5 million kilowatts output will be installed at the Rostovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Smolenskaya, Kalininskaya, Ignalinskaya and Balakovskaya nuclear power stations and other new projects. Construction ofa series of new AES's -- the Kostromskaya, Tatarskaya, Krymskaya and Krasnodarskaya -- will be started.

Our designers have come up with a standard design for a 4 million-kilowatt series AES with 1 million-kilowatt power units. This offers the opportunity of manufacturing the components of this type of station in plant conditions, widely applying the prefabrication principle. The construction of the Zaporozhskaya AES -- the first in the series -- has already begun. It will be a kind of test site at which series production techniques will be polished and standard designs tested. The standard components will be manufactured by a new type of enterprise -- the nuclear power construction combine.

Recently questions relating to accelerating the construction of nuclear power stations and commissioning new power capacities at them in 1982-1985 were discussed at a conference at the CPSU Central Committee. Special attention was paid to eliminating shortcomings in planning and constructing AES's and in equipment supplies. The 1981 targets for on commissioning new power capacities were underfulfilled. Additional measures are being taken to aid the construction sites.

Yet another structural shift in the direction of a power industry which does not consume organic fuel is connected with the wider use of water resources. In the current 5-year period the plan is to commission new power capacities of around 12 million kilowatts at hydroelectric power stations. Moreover, in the European part of the USSR, where the nuclear power stations are located, a large program is being implemented involving the construction of hydroelectric pumped storage power plants to make nuclear fuel utilization more efficient and AES operation more stable.

As a rule, large-capacity GES construction involves the comprehensive solution of a number of very important problems.

The proportion of capacities at power stations which do not consume organic fuel will rise from 27 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan to 35 percent in the 11th.

For all the importance of AES's and GES's, the thermal power stations are still the main "energy factories." They will be constructed mainly in eastern parts of the country.

It has been decided to construct five power stations with a combined output of 20 million kilowatts in the Ekibastuz coalfield. Even bigger power stations are planned for the Kansk-Achinsk fuel-energy complex. The first the Berezovskaya GRES, will go on stream in the present 5-year period.

[Question] Last winter was hard. There were power shortages in some parts of the country. Why did this happen?

[Answer] There were a number of reasons. During last year's dry summer reservoirs in some parts of Siberia failed to accumulate enough water for the hydroelectric power stations, which were unable to operate at full capacity. The construction of thermal power stations in those areas was held up.

Other factors were the slow assimilation and erratic operation of the planned capacities of newly commissioned power units. This was particularly apparent at the Ekibastuzskaya GRES, which has 500,000-kilowatt units. The ministry has taken resolute steps to achieve the planned indicators as quickly as possible and to eliminate the shortcomings which have come to light in the initial period of operation.

[Question] As is known, thermal power stations consume around one-half of the fuel (calculated on a comparison basis) produced in the country. What is being done to save fuel at GRES's?

[Answer] The main indicator of thermal electric power station operation is fuel expenditure per kilowatt-hour. Here is just one figure: If this indicator were reduced by a mere 1 gram, we would save about 1 million tons of fuel per annum.

There was marked progress in this area during the 10th 5-Year Plan: Proportionate fuel expenditure dropped from 340 to 328 grams.

The main ways of making thermal power stations more economical are retooling and the introduction of new supercritical steam power units rated at 300,000, 500,000 and 800,000 kilowatts to replace obsolete equipment.

Considerable experience has been accumulated in competition for improved economy measures at existing thermal electric power stations. Last year comparison fuel expenditure at the Kostromskaya GRES was 317 grams per kilowatt-hour. Power workers at the Reftinskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Uglegorskaya and some other GRES's are expending fuel with great care. And in terms of proportionate fuel expenditure they are well ahead of, for example, the Yermakovskaya, Syrdarinskaya, Pridneprovskaya and a number of other power stations.

The reduction of proportionate fuel expenditure is seriously hampered by the poor quality of the coal the power stations are receiving. For that reason in the sector as a whole over 1 million tons of comparison fuel were expended in excess of the plan last year.

[Question] How will the country's unified energy system develop in the 11th 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] The further development of the system will take into account the increasing preferential growth of the power industry and the creation of the requisite conditions for the intensification of all economic sectors. It is necessary to increase the throughout capacity of the main grids 2-3 times over compared with the present level. On the main routes (northwest-center-south and center-Volga-Urals-Kazakhstan-Siberia) it will reach 4-6 million kilowatts.

Our main concern is to ensure absolutely reliable supplies of electricity for the national economy. An automated control system is being set up to ensure a switch to a qualitatively new level of control.

At the present moment the Polish, CSSR, Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian and Mongolian combined energy systems are operating in parallel with the unified energy system. A very large international energy combine has sprung up before our very eyes with an established power station capacity of around 300 million kilowatts.

[Question] What new elements are being introduced into the economic mechanism in the ministry?

[Answer] Comprehensive targeted programs are currently being elaborated on very important problems relating to sector development: Nuclear energy, hydroenergy, the construction of power stations in Tyumenskaya Oblast, the creation of ultralong, ultra high-voltage transmission lines and others. The ministry has already begun implementing them.

A system of sector indicators has been set up for planning, assessing performance and stimulating energy production.

This year all the sector's enterprises have been switched to work in accordance with the normative net output indicator. Since last year construction and installation organizations have been planning, assessing performance and settling accounts with clients in accordance with commodity construction output.

But it has to be said that the economic efficiency of energy production and construction is slow to improve. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification failed to fulfill last year's targets on improving labor productivity in construction. Production and construction profitability are increasing at a poor rate, which is evidence of the ineffectiveness of the measures being taken and of serious shortcomings in the organization of economic work. The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted shortcomings in the matter of refining the economic mechanism. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification drew the necessary conclusions from the criticism.

The solution of the task of improving the economic efficiency of energy production and construction depends to a considerable extent on efficient collaboration with related ministries and departments. And there are serious question marks against them. Last year alone they failed to supply to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification 200,000 tons of rolled metal products, 634,000 cubic meters of pylons, 430,000 cubic meters of lumber and 25,000 tons of uninsulated wire. Even now some suppliers are failing to fulfill their pledges to the power workers.

More than 4,500 power station, grid, plant, construction site and institute collectives are participating with mounting enthusiasm in nationwide competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. They are making every effort to increase electricity generation: The pace of nuclear power station construction, the laying of power transmission lines and the construction of other facilities is accelerating.

TASS REPORTS GAS EXTRACTION IN BLACK SEA

LD231752 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- A prospecting well drilled by a self-hoisting floating drilling rig west of the Crimean Peninsula has largely added to commercial reserves of the Galitsin gas deposit in the Black Sea.

That reaffirmed once again the supposition of Soviet geologists that commercial development of fuel reserves of the Black Sea shelf should be started exactly from that deposit. A 72 kilometre underwater pipeline is now being laid towards that deposit.

Early next autumn the Black Sea will become a new area of gas extraction in the Soviet Union. From Galitsin fields gas will be pumped to southern parts of the Ukraine.

Producing wells have already been drilled from two drilling platforms at the Galitsin deposit which has a number of perspective layers. The average water depth in that area is 50 metres. The Black Sea gas is of a high quality. It has no sulpher admixtures and has a high percentage of methane.

The Soviet Union discovered five gas deposits at its Black Sea shelf.

Geologists pay much attention to environmental protection. No claims were laid so far to geologists who survey the shelf by organizations which deal with problems of ecology of the Black Sea, on the shores of which there are the USSR's most popular health resorts.

MINISTER PROPOSES IMPROVED LIVESTOCK PROCEDURES

PM241057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by S. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, under the rubric "The USSR Food Program -- A Nationwide Cause" and the general heading "All That Is Grown Will Be Delivered to the Store Counters": "The Beginning of Great Work"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum are a historic new stage in the party's struggle to further increase Soviet people's well-being. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report indicated ways of resolving this urgent problem in practice: increasing the production of food products in order to reliably supply the country's population with varied foods in the shortest possible space of time.

Our main task is to ensure the uninterrupted reception and processing of livestock and milk in all regions of the country without wastage and also to organize the production of a wide range of high quality meat and dairy products. We have a great deal of work to do in capital construction, we must ensure the correct siting of processing enterprises, their subsidiaries and reception centers, improve the standard of scientific research work in planning and design organizations and strengthen their role in all components of the sector.

The ministry has elaborated a detailed plan for organizational measures to implement the Food Program. This plan will be examined in the near future at an extended collegium session with the participation of all the union republic ministers.

In the first 5 months of the current year the meat and dairy industry fulfilled the plan for output sales by 101.3 percent and the plan for the production of dry animal fodder for agriculture by 109 percent. For the needs of livestock raising, 74,000 tons of dry whole milk substitute and 293,000 tons of liquid substitute were produced. It should be noted that since May there has been a noticeable increase in milk procurements compared with last year. Real conditions are thus being created for an increase in the production of butter, cheeses and whole milk products.

The ministry has set itself the task of helping to reduce the primitive practice of slaughtering livestock actually on the farms, bypassing the meat combines. The practice which has become established whereby every year more than 60 million head of various types of livestock (about 30 percent) are slaughtered in this way cannot be regarded as normal -- after all, it means the loss of many types of valuable products, edible and industrial byproducts, and a fall in the quality of leather and fur raw materials.

It is important to improve work on fattening sovkhozes. To this end concrete measures are being implemented to reinforce enterprises with cadres, improve their housing, consumer and sociocultural conditions and extend subsidiary plots. At the beginning of the year more than 700 subsidiary plots were in operation in our system. Last year they produced 3,500 tons of meat and 2,300 tons of vegetables, fruit and other produce. But we regard this only as a good beginning for a major task.

Our sector is directly dependent on agriculture, or more precisely on the development of livestock raising, whose share of gross agricultural output is 54 percent. This determines the place and role of our ministry in the agro-industrial complex. That is why the main direction in our activity in the new conditions lies in bringing the meat and dairy industry closer to agriculture and on this basis ensuring the more efficient, high quality processing of livestock and milk into a broader range of products.

The ministry and its management organs and enterprises locally are called upon, at the new stage of implementation of the party's agrarian policy, to be more energetic than before in promoting the development of agriculture and the most important livestock raising sector, and in increasing productivity and marketability.

For our part, this must be expressed in the greatest possible increase in the production of animal feedstuffs, faster transfer to the system of receiving livestock and milk actually on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the improvement of objective methods of defining quality and economic incentives for the production of livestock products.

Particular attention must be devoted to fodder -- the main condition of the development of livestock raising. At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that workers in the meat and dairy industry must play the most active part in the creation of a modern fooder industry. We are guided by these instructions every day and will fulfill them with honor.

The scope of socialist competition is now extending in all collectives, useful initiatives are emerging and being disseminated and there is all-round support for enterprises' counterplans and creative personal plans. All this will help us to restructure our work successfully in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions.

MOSCOW REPORTS SPRING HARVEST PROGRESS, TASKS

CSA Data Reported

LD232108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] By 21 June, according to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, sown and natural grasses had been cut from an area of 15.9 million hectares in a first mowing. The pace of haymaking is considerably higher than last year. At the farms of Armenia, Lithuania, Georgia and Turkmenia teams are paying chief attention to laying in hay. Over 7 million tons of it have been obtained which is 10 percent of the amount planned. Over 20 percent of their plan for laying in this fodder has been fulfilled by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Turkmenia, Azerbiajan and Tadzhikistan. Cutting haylage is proceeding at the same time.

A total of 14 million tons of haylage has been accepted. Grass meal, artificially dried, and other artificially dehydrated green fodder totals over 1 million tons.

Cereal Harvest Cited

LD231734 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Talk by Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov, meritorious agronomist of the RSFSR]

[Text] Farmers in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, south Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are already harvesting grain crops. Thereshing of winter barley has begun in the Kuban. All grain harvesting machinery is ready for operation in Stavropol, the Don region and the Ukraine. The ripening grain is probably evoking feelings of pride in the fruits of the immense work and care by the farmers. They have succeeded in overcoming the aftermath of last year's drought and the difficult conditions of the long, cold spring.

Growing a large harvest is hard work and to harvest it to the last grain is also a high degree of responsibility. In order to protect the harvest, all parts of the chain of the agro-industrial complex must prepare with particular thoroughness for harvesting, transportation, procurement and marketing, and for conducting their activities in an organized and efficient manner.

The machine operators of Krasnodarskiy Kray, for example, plan to harvest cereals in 7-9 calender days. In order to do this all equipment is concentrated in harvest transportation complexes and detachments. All harvesters are equipped with appliances for cutting (?flattened) grain. Units [agregaty] are made up of two shifts of machine operators in such a way as to carry out cutting and threshing in no less than 20 hours a day. It is not just a matter of collecting every ear of grain but also to save waste straw: That is what the grain growers are striving for. That is why teams are being used to clear straw from the fields and to deliver it to the farms.

In order to save time, repairs are necessary during the harvesting. In the Moldavian republican organisation (?Goskomselkhoztekhnika), for example, the repair services have been brought up nearer to the grain fields. Bases have been set up to secure the harvest. Now, the radius of servicing and repair machine detachments has been cut down nearly fourfold.

Sizeable ears are ripening in the grain fields. There is no more important task than carrying out the harvest to its fullest extent.

UKRAINIAN MINISTERS FORM AGRO-INDUSTRIAL GROUP

LD231036 Kiev in English to North America 2230 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The republic's Council of Ministers formed a commission to deal with the questions of the agro-industrial complex. The decisions approved by this commission will be compulsory for all ministries and organizations, enterprises, collective and state farms. The commission will coordinate their activities and solving the question of further development of agriculture and the republic's agro-industrial complex as a whole.

SOWING OF HIGH-YIELD HUNGARIAN CORN PLANNED

LD231242 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Summary] The Ukraine will play an active part in implementing a new long-term agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and Hungary on cooperation in growing corn. Talks on this program started in Budapest today. The Soviet delegation to the talks includes the deputy Ukrainian SSR minister of agriculture, Aleksey Denisenko. It is expected that by next autumn, 15,000 hectares in Cherkasskaya and Odesskaya Oblasts will be sown to corn of a well-known Hungarian strain which produces a grain-crop yield of up to 100 quintals per hectare.